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Tranſlation from the Petersbourg Gazette, publiſhed by Authority, Jan. 27.

PEOPLE were ſurprized here at the groundleſs Reports that were ſpread in ſeveral Places, of the Deſigns and Warlike Preparations of the Schach of Perſia, and of the imminent Danger of this Empire, as if we were upon that Account under a Neceſſity of making great Preparations on this Side. It is true that the ſaid Schach had by ſeveral Motions given a Handle to conjecture, that he had ſome hoſtile Intentions againſt certain mountainous Countries contiguous to the Frontiers, and under the Protection of Ruſſia, in order to make Amends for his unſucceſsful Expedition againſt the Dagiſtans. But he preſently ſhewed, that it was by no Means his Intention to undertake any Thing againſt Ruſſia, and that he knew his own Strength too well to think of meaſuring it with her's; as the Troops, which are always in thoſe Parts to cover the Frontiers on that Side, are abundantly ſufficient to oppoſe any Enterprize on his Part, and even entirely to defeat it, without the neceſſary Warlike Preparations in other diſtant Places ſuffering the leaſt Diminution or Diverſion thereby. And therefore it was never thought needful to make any farther Diſpoſitions upon the Frontiers of Perſia on this Side, than only at all Events to bring the Regiments ſtationed by Aſtrachan near together, and to ſend a Major-General to fill up the Place of one that died there. The Schach muſt naturally have reflected ſo much the more hereupon; as at that Time, according to our lateſt Advices, the Dagiſtan Nations, Inhabitants of the Mountains, (which are 70,000 fighting Men ſtrong, and either act conſtantly againſt the Schach, or are kept under his Juriſdiction by Force only) deſired to ſubmit themſelves to the Government of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and to be received by their Deputies, (whom they ſent for that Purpoſe) into her Imperial Majeſty's Protection, as her Subjects. Theſe People alone are in a Condition to reſtrain the Schach from any Enterprize againſt the Ruſſian Frontiers (in Caſe he were to ſuffer himſelf to be drawn into ſuch an abſurd Attempt) and to give him ſo much Work, that he would have Reaſon to lay aſide all other Views, and think of defending his own Poſſeſſions. And as being fully ſenſible of all this, he has of late given here many Aſſurances of his Friendſhip: And beſides, from the Schach's own Situation, his Army being reduced to 20,000 Men, fatigued and infirm by the tedious and unſucceſsful Expedition againſt the Dagiſtans, and eſpecially from the above-mentioned Circumſtances, the Reports of the Schach's great Preparations, and of the imminent Danger of this Empire, are ſufficiently confuted. Wherefore it was judged neceſſary to inform the Publick of this Affair for the Confutation of all falſe Reports ſpread in relation thereto.

Oporto, Feb. 2. Yeſterday Morning the Fleet from England, under Convoy of his Britannick Majeſty's Ship Succeſs, arrived off this Bar, and in the Afternoon all the Veſſels bound hither got ſafe in, when the Succeſs proceeded to Lisbon with the Ships bound to that Harbour.

Lisbon, Feb. 12. The 7th Inſtant the King had another Fit, but upon Bleeding his Majeſty ſoon came to himſelf, and ſince remains juſt as he was before.

Newbourg in the Upper Palatinate, Feb. 6. From the Time that Prince Lobkowitz came hither from Prague, the Enemy has been retreating, having abandoned one Place after another. General Fin has had Orders to advance farther on with ſome Regiments to diſlodge the Enemy. Forgatſch is gone upon ſome Errand. Feſtetitz blockades Egra. Laſt Sunday all the Magiſtrates of the Upper Palatinate were ſummoned hither, and the Contributions for the Army were ſettled with them. The French General Lavard having Notice of the Approach of our Infantry, abandoned Weiden with 200 Men the 31ſt paſt; whereupon Colonel Pioſaſco marched with 100 in Purſuit of them; and killed ſome, and took an Officer and 16 Soldiers Priſoners without the Loſs of a Man. The ſaid Place of Weiden being the chief Paſſage in the Palatinate towards Amberg, we have put a ſmall Garriſon into it for the Defence of the Bridge. The Enemy has likewiſe abandoned Scwandorf, Naaburg, Pfeiembt, Lierſchenzeid, and Falkenberg, and conſequently the whole Courſe of the Naab, ſo that all Communication between Egra and the French Army is now cut off. Since our Arrival in theſe Parts we have taken above an Hundred of the French Priſoners.

Vienna, Feb. 18, *N. S.*

Tranſlation from the German of Count Traun's Relation of the Action at Campo Santo.

THE Enemy having very unexpectedly reſolved to paſs the Panaro, and actually put this Plan in Execution the 3d Inſtant near Campo Santo, I march'd the ſame Day with Ten Battallions and a Part of the Cavalry to Buon Porto, where, during the 4th and 5th, I received two Regiments of the Sardinian Cavalry, and the reſt of the Queen's Troops: The Enemy ſent a large Detachment to reconnoitre us, as if he meant to attack us, but finding that Deſign almoſt impracticable, after the Junction of our ſeveral Corps, he not only countermanded the ſaid Detachment, but took Poſt at Campo Santo, where he had his whole Army. His Intention was, as ſome Officers that we took Priſoners have informed us, had we not advanced to Solera, to have repaſs'd the Panaro, and Orders were actually given for that Purpoſe: But upon the

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the News that we were marching towards him, he changed his Reſolution and waited for us at Campo Santo. In theſe Circumſtances it was thought conducive to the Service of our Royal Miſtreſs that we ſhould attack the Enemy, and uſe our utmoſt Efforts to oblige him to repaſs the Panaro, his own Intention in that Reſpect being unknown to us. Hereupon we ſet forward, and arrived the 6th Inſtant with the whole Army, within a ſmall Hour of the Enemy's Camp; here we loſt no Time in preparing to give the Attack, which accordingly was given on the 8th. The Badneſs of the Roads very much retarded us in our laſt Approaches, and we could not therefore make that neceſſary Uſe of our Time which our Situation demanded: It was near Four of the Clock in the Afternoon when we put ourſelves in Order of Battle to begin the Engagement; the Ground on our Right Wing was ſo uneven, that we were obliged to put all our Cavalry upon the Left, excepting four Squadrons and 300 Light Horſe. When we were at a ſmall Diſtance, and while we were yet in March, the Enemy advanced to meet us; a ſmart Firing immediately begun on both Sides, and continued till above an Hour after Day-light. Our Left Wing making an untimely Motion, and without Order, was extremely annoyed by the Fire of the Spaniſh Infantry, and even forced to retire; but by the brave Conduct of their Commanding Officer they rallied, and came back to the Charge about Six of the Clock, yet very much broke, and having moſt of their General Officers killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners. In the mean Time our Infantry preſſed on with a continual Fire upon the Enemy, and by their Intrepidity ſuffered greatly. This bloody Battle laſted near two Hours in the Night, yet as we drove the Enemy before us, we kept in tolerable good Order; and when at laſt he retreated, or I may ſay, run away in earneſt, I eaſily prevented any inconſiderable Purſuit of him; for I thought it not adviſeable to be undertaken in the Dark, when we could not know what advantageous Poſts he might get into, or whether he would go over the River. The next Day we found, that he had continued his Retreat the whole Night, having planted, as he went along, ſome Infantry and Miquelets in ſeveral Places; of theſe laſt a whole Battallion, with ſeveral Commanding Officers, and ſome Colours, were taken by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Savoy. General Apremont, with many other Officers, is wounded: I cannot ſay enough in Praiſe of their Conduct in General, and of the Bravery of the Soldiers. Our Loſs is not ſo conſiderable in Private Men as in Officers. About Midnight the Enemy begun to repaſs the Panaro with his whole Army, and excepting a few Miquelets, which our Parties ſoon drove after him, had got over before Day both his Infantry and Cavalry, and what Field Pieces he had brought along with him. This Affair has much diſcountenanced the Spaniards, and it is generally reported that they retreated with the utmoſt Precipitation towards Bologna, leaving every where more or leſs of the Wounded, that they carried with them. I am moreover inform'd that his ſecond Line had begun to paſs the River, while the firſt was yet in Action. The next Morning we found many Officers and private Men that the Enemy had left on our Side of the River; and as we learnt, the Spaniards had thrown many of their dead and ſome Priſoners into the Water. Colonel Foro was diſpatch'd the ſaid Morning with his Party over the River, to ſee if any wounded were to be found in the Neighbouring Villages, and Colonel Tallian is gone after him To-day with our Light Horſe to obſerve the Enemy, whoſe Loſs I cannot as yet exactly affirm, tho' it muſt amount to above 4000, among which may be reckoned 300 Officers. The Loſs her Majeſty's Troops have ſuſtained in this Action, does not exceed a Thouſand Men, and it is to be hoped, that many who are yet miſſing, will ſtill be found: On the other Hand, the Enemy's Loſs will daily increaſe, ſince it is certain that he has ſtill a great Number of Wounded along with him. I was informed that ſome Field Pieces had been thrown into the Panaro, whereupon I ordered a Search to be made after them, but none have yet been found. Yeſterday the 11th Inſtant, the Enemy marched into his old Quarters at Bologna, and according to all Accounts has already begun to add to the Fortifications there, and to reinforce his Poſt at the Bridge of Ponte Reno; from whence it may be judg'd that his Loſs is ſo great as to oblige him to turn all his Thoughts to the Preſervation of the ſmall Remains of his Army. As to the Three Colours that were taken from the Enemy, I have left them to the King of Sardinia's Officer that commanded the Left Wing, as it was he who concluded the Capitulation with the Spaniſh Battallion they belong to. Count Schulemberg behaved with great Bravery and Conduct, as did Count Coloredo, who is the Bearer of this, and will give an Account by Word of Mouth of the undaunted Coutage with which every Soldier fought.

'*From the Head Quarters at Campo Santo, Feb.* 12, 1743.

Geneva, Feb. 25. The late Action between the Spaniards and the Auſtrians was very hot. The Spaniards being well poſted, and under the Advantage of the Caſſines, defended themſelves very well, ſo that all the Bravery of the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe Infantry was neceſſary to drive them from thence. The Spaniards are at Bologna, and the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe in their former Quarters. The Spaniards in theſe Parts continue to file off a great Part of their Troops towards Chablais, where they have given Orders for the Preparation of 5000 Beds, and they reckon to have 10000 Men there. That Province is in ſo miſerable a Condition, that they muſt ſend thither all the Corn they ſhall want. The Report of the Spaniards having demanded a Paſſage for their Troops through the Valais is not confirm'd: If they ſhould do it, it is thought it would be refuſed. That Paſſage is very difficult and dangerous, and the Valeſans have 4000 Men to guard it. The Marquis de Prie, Ambaſſador from the Queen of Hungary, has preſented a Memorial to the Helvetick Body, wherein he puts them in Mind of their Treaties with the Houſe of Auſtria, complains of the Levies which ſome Cantons have permitted the Spaniards to make, exhorts them to a Neutrality, and to be upon their Guard againſt them. We do not hear that any Anſwer has as yet been given thereto. M. Turretin, our Deputy at Chamberry, meets with no Succeſs, the Spaniards continuing to harraſs the Inhabitants of our Eſtates of St. Victor and the Chapter. The 300 Men from Zurich arrived on Thurſday. They mount Guard for the

the firſt Time this Day. They are all of that Country, ſtrong Fellows, and well cloathed. On Wedneſday 100 of the 600 Bernois, that we had here, were ſent home. By an Expreſs arrived Yeſterday, and another To-day, from Lucern, we hear, that the Levies for the Spaniards go on very ſlowly.

Liege, Feb. 22, *N. S.* The firſt Diviſion of the Engliſh Troops, conſiſting of four Companies of the Grenadiers of his Britannick Majeſty's Guards, and General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Campbell and Brigadier Huske, entered this Principality the 20th Inſtant at St. Tron, where they halted Yeſterday, and purſued their March this Day to Tongres. They will be ſucceeded this Day at St. Tron by the ſecond Diviſion, conſiſting of Lieutenant General Campbell's Regiment of Dragoons, Scots Greys, Duroure's Regiment of Foot, and ſeven Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by Major General Ligonier.

Maeſtricht, Feb. 25, *N. S.* This Day the ſecond Diviſion of his Britannick Majeſty's Troops, conſiſting of Lieutenant General Campbell's Regiment of Dragoons, Duroure's Regiment of Foot, and ſeven Companies of Grenadiers, commanded by Major General Ligonier, paſſed the Maeze at this Place in their Way to the Dutchy of Juliers; from whence all our Letters are full of Encomiums upon the good Diſcipline of the Troops already arrived in that Country.

St. Tron, Feb. 26, *N. S.* This Day the third Diviſion of the Engliſh Troops, conſiſting of three Battallions of his Britannick Majeſty's Guards, commanded by Brigadier Frampton, arrived here, and will continue their March on the 28th for Tongres and Maeſtricht.

St. James's, February 25.

This Day Signior Gaſtaldi, who has reſided here ſome Years, in the Character of Secretary from the Republick of Genoa, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his new Letters of Credence with the Character of Miniſter from that Republick. He was introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Whitehall, February 25.

On Tueſday laſt in the Afternoon Brigadier Burmania, Maſter of the Horſe to his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, arrived here Expreſs from Leuwarden, with an Account, that on the 28th Inſtant, N. S. her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange was happily deliver'd of a Princeſs.

Whitehall, February 26.

The King has been pleaſed to make the following Promotion of General Officers in his Army, viz. *General of Horſe*, Philip Honeywood. *General of Foot*, Lord Mark Kerr. *Lieutenants General*, Clement Nevill, Sir John Arnott, Bart. William Hargrave, Henry Cornewall, Henry Harriſon, Thomas Howard, John Cope, John Ligonier. *Majors General*, Charles Duke of Richmond, John Guize, William Anne Earl of Albemarle, his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland, George Read, Stephen Cornwallis, Archibald Hamilton, John Earl of Rothes. *Brigadiers General*, Alexander Irwyn, Richard St. George, John Campbell, William Blackeney, William Handaſyd, Humphry Bland, James Oglethorpe, John Lord Delawar, Charles Duke of Marlborough.

Erratum. In the 27th Line of the 1ſt Column of the 2d Page of laſt Tueſday's Gazette, inſtead of Savoyards read Spaniards.

Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1742-3

Whereas in the Night between the Firſt and Second Inſtant, ſeveral Deer were ſtolen out of the Park of Charles Gore, Eſq; at Tring, in the County of Hertford, and ſeveral others were found dead the next Morning in the ſaid Park: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons who committed the ſaid Crime, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of the Perſons concerned therein, who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

And as a farther Encouragement, the ſaid Charles Gore, Eſq; does hereby promiſe a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, to be paid upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders. Charles Gore.

Whitehall, February 26, 1742-3.

Whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, That on the 9th Day of January laſt, William Morgan, and Edward Halehan, Mariners, were murdered on the Strand, near Rhiw, in the County of Carnarvon, as appeared by the Cuts, and other Marks of Violence on their Bodies: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering, and bringing to Juſtice, the Perſon, or Perſons, who committed the ſaid Murder, is pleaſed to promiſe His Moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, (except the Perſon who actually murdered the ſaid William Morgan, and Edward Halehan, or either of them;) who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice, or Accomplices, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.
HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Exchequer, Feb. 26, 1742.

Whereas the laſt Payment of the Unſubſcribed Lottery Annuities 1710. *determined at Michaelmas laſt paſt; Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the ſaid Unſubſcribed Lottery Annuities, to make their reſpective Claims for the ſame on or before the* 1ſt *of June* 1743.

The Court of Aſſiſtants of the Ruſſia Company give Notice, That the Annual General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at Salters Hall in Swithin's Lane, Cannon ſtreet, on Tueſday the 1ſt *Day of March next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, for the Election of a Governor, Conſuls, Aſſiſtants, and other Officers for the Year enſuing.*

Eaſt India Houſe, Feb. 18, 1742.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, That the Transfer Books of the ſaid Company will be ſhut up on Thurſday the 10th *of March next, at Two o' Clock; That a Quarterly General Court will be holden at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet on Wedneſday the* 23d *of the ſaid Month, at Eleven in the Forenoon; That the Liſts of the Members of the ſaid Company will be ready to be delivered at the ſaid Houſe on Thurſday the* 24th *of the ſaid Month; That a General Court will be holden at the ſaid Houſe on Wedneſday the* 6th *of April next, for the Election of Twenty Four Directors for the Year enſuing; which will continue from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Afternoon of the ſame Day; after which Time no Liſts will be taken in. And that the Tranſfer Books of the ſaid Company will be opened on Thurſday the* 7th *of the ſaid Month of April.*

Whereas